

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1857.

the bearer of dispatches from Com. Paulding had not reached the city to-day before the Department closed, the Secretary of the Navy was not informed upon what ground he acted in seizing Walker and sending his force home. The general instructions issued months ago, when the expedition was organizing, did not contemplate this course of emergency; and although the Secretary of the Navy issued when Capt. Paulding's conduct was censured, they could not have reached Com. Paulding when he took upon himself responsibility. Considering the strong expression of the Message, and the feeling manifested by the President at Walker's escape from New Orleans, there ought to be little doubt of Paulding being generously sustained and applauded for his gallant conduct. He has done more than half the work glorified and gazetted heroes of the Mexican War. It is certain that his conduct will be denounced severely in Congress, and with him the Administration should be indorsed by the President. A great interest in the South does more than sympathize with this last movement of Walker, for they look on Nicaragua as an issue upon which the national interest may be concentrated without division, and as an entering wedge for Walker's surprise, to be disclosed when the field of Walker's surprise has been fairly surveyed. If Comm. Paulding committed an error at all, it was in allowing Walker to go on parole, while sending home his followers in a ship of war. Gen. Quantrill recently gave notice of a bill to repeal the Neutrality Laws, as a means of securing the public demonstrations in favor of Walker at Mexico and New Orleans, which are to be followed up by similar ones elsewhere. He will now urge that the Government should not be so slow to test a measure as zealously than before, and that the Democratic Administration should be friendly concert with the Administration in regard to its Kansas policy, it is not necessary to disguise that the relations are more cordial than cordial. They give up Kansas as lost and look to Nicaragua and such like for reconquest. Upon that policy the President is openly committed against them, and this explains the cordiality between them.

BIGLER'S PASSAGE WITH DOUGLAS—HO THE SENATORS LOOKED.

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Inquirer.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1857.

Nearly all the Senators were present. Hale, with his broad, good-humored countenance turned toward the ladies gallery, leaned back in his chair the picture of contentment. Houston, tall, erect and powerful, arrayed in a vest of tremendous pattern, and playing with his huge watch-skel, stood near the center of the chamber, conversing with Mr. Bagby, of Ohio, whose tall, straight, slight stature made a sharp contrast between the Herculean build and somewhat conspicuous array of the old Texan Senator. Gen. Houston cherishes a frontier-man's love of ornament. His vests are always of an exaggerated pattern, his pants striped *a la militaire* on the outside; on the fore-finger of his left hand is a magnificent seal-ring, and the middle finger of his right hand have a diamond ring, set in a gold band. Occasionally he wears a fine diamond pin, but this is on extra-ordinary occasions. Instead of an overcoat, he wears a huge Mexican blanket, and on his head a very broad-brimmed felt hat, like a Spanish sombrero. He is slightly lame, from a wound received in some of his Texan forays, but bears himself erect and proud as the noblest Indian prince. Next to him stands Mr. Allen, Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War—a tall, thin, earnest-looking man, with sharp features and keen restless eye. Near him was Green of Missouri, the young Senator who made his debut a few days since, in a powerful reply to Mr. Douglas. Directly behind Gen. Davis sat the distinguished Virginia Hunter, a dark-complexioned, dark-haired man, whose determination stamped upon every line of his rugged face. But the most striking figure, unexpected and somewhat of a latent power in his subtle brain which he has not yet fully developed, was that of Mr. Sumner, with Trumbull, Hale, Wilson and Sumner, the last gentleman present in his accustomed chair.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, ISM.—The arrival of Gen. Walker, upon his second revolutionary return from Central America, has created some surprise, inasmuch as the extent of Capt. Paulding's orders in relation to him and his force was not known. It was generally supposed that our squadron was to blockade him in the port of San Juan, and prevent the landing of reinforcements, but not to interfere with him on the shore. Even now some doubts are expressed whether Capt. Paulding acted within his instructions. Others surmise that Walker capitulated.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

There is a very brisk struggle here for the foreign appointments. It appears to be generally conceded that Judge Buchanan of Maryland, Col. G. W. Morgan of Ohio, and Beverly Clark of Kentucky, will receive first-class missions.

FROM ALBANY.

A NEW ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.

ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1857.

Last week I happened into a meeting of farmers from several towns in Albany and Rensselaer Counties, assembled to organize an association, embracing both counties, to raise money for the defense of all suits brought by the heirs and assigns of the

late Stephen Van Rensselaer for the enforcement of the covenants and conditions contained in the

major grants. Between two and three hundred

plain men in homespun were seated in a second-story room, which, I should judge from appearances, is ordinarily appropriated to Dutch dances. The Hon. Harry Betts of Rensselaer was Chairman, with several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Hon. John I. Slingerland was called upon to address the people, and I was not a little amused at his style of oratory, and the matter of his speech. Although at least 50 years old, and born and brought up in Albany County, within five miles of the Capital of the State, he speaks English as imperfectly as if he were a German importation of only yesterday's experience. He talked about federalism and oppression, about freedom and independence, about the blood of our forefathers shed in defense of liberty, and to secure to their children the rights and privileges of freemen, and about a great many other things, not very pertinent to the matter in hand, in language and in tones that showed a great familiarity with the good old King James's translation of the Bible, and a habit of exhorting at religious meetings. But with a deal of irrelevant talk he contrived to mingle facts and anecdotes that caught the attention and enlisted the sympathies of his audience. He said that when a boy his father used to send him to the Manor House with the fowls and load of wood, excepted in the grant, and that the Agent of the Petron would accept of none but the fattest of fowls, and the very best hickory. One year, having taken a load of hemlock, he was

ordered to take it back and not show himself again unless he had a load of wood as good at least

as rock maple. In those days, too, he said very good wheat was very carefully examined, and none but the best accepted. If it were not first rate, it was put into the scales, and any deficiency of weight deducted from the measure. But times were changed. He thought if he should now appear at the Mansion House, he would not be required to take off his hat, his fowls would not be very carefully handled to determine

“What great events arise from trivial things!”
After Mr. Colvin had concluded, the Committee

Mr. Anson Bingham was then called upon to state the present aspect of the litigation, and the condition of the suits in progress.

I regard this meeting as very important. The

farmers are now combined in a league pledged to refuse all payment of rent, and to interpose a defense to any suit brought for its recovery. The Courts will therefore soon be called upon to define and determine the rights of the parties. Whatever that decision may be, all parties will peaceably and finally acquiesce.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1857.

I remarked in a late letter that many of our people believed the resumption by your banks was precipitated by fear of legislative action, and was, therefore, premature, and could not be maintained. We are aware that to aid them in maintaining resumption, you have no real specie currency as we have here, your circulation being made up of small bank notes, and consequently do not require as large an amount of coin as might be supposed at a first glance. Then you have a public opinion in favor of the banks and banking, so strong as to ride down all opposition. Here it is directly the contrary. We have no small notes, thus requiring the channels of trade to be constantly filled with coin for all sums below five dollars, hence resumption with us will require more specie than it would with you. Then, again, the Locofoco party retains all the bitter hostility for banks which Gen. Jackson's unyielding obstinacy infused into it, and pursues and opposes the whole system with a venom peculiar to the ignorant demagogue. But the great reason why we apprehend the danger of another suspension in New-York is the

condition and especially the fact that the amount of specie held by your banks is evidently supported by the country banks. A drain is thus going on over the whole country, having New-York as the center. From New-York, as the great money center, it is shipped to Europe in payment of the enormous debt due there. Now the fall in cotton has been one half, and will be still greater. It has gone down from 16 cents to 9, and will assuredly go down to 6. The power of the cotton is the great reliance being thus reduced to one half, and the export of specie has increased to be taken abroad, there is little doubt but that specie left to fill up the gap occasioned by the unexampled disappearance of values. This specie

day's Pennsylvania. Col. Forney's Press took no
backs of the party appeared as speakers, and the
sole affair was an out-and-out indorsement of the

What an affecting and impressive warning to
ing men is presented by the case of Donnelly,
is to be hung in New-Jersey on the 8th of

January. You cannot imagine the feeling which
case excited in Trenton while the Court of Par-

... was deliberating on his application to have
death penalty commuted to imprisonment for

His aged father was there during the whole long struggle, first to set aside the verdict to obtain a new trial, refused by the Chief Justice, renewed before the Court of Errors and again refused, and closing with the forlorn hope of a commutation to perpetual imprisonment. Anything to save his life! The grief-stricken father had with him his two daughters—his little girls, the sympathy of all of whom they encountered. Their devotion to the cause of their father, so long as any hope of escape seemed open, was untiring. Their appeals for sympathy and help among the people of Trenton metted a whole community in tears. The members of the Court of Pardoners were powerfully affected by the distressing spectacle of this broken-hearted family exhibited in the struggle in their minds between the sympathies of the father and sisters and the demands of justice no language can describe. But they refused the latter as paramount, and refused to commute the punishment. What a warning to the present for young men! The aged parent bowed down to the earth with grief unpeakable, and I sorrowing to witness his tears in the bloom of manhood, overwhelmed with shame at the ignominious death of a brother for whom they entertained the warmest attachment! No words can convey an idea of the griefs, the hopes, the killing disappointments, which the crime of this young man has wrought upon himself and family.

A new steam engine has just been exhibited here, which the cylinder revolves. Its inventor claims that it can dispense with cranks altogether. The model performs well, and a ten-horse-power engine is now being constructed. A saving of one-half the cost over an ordinary engine is said to be the point gained by the new design.—A large party of civil engineers from this city for Mexico last week, to commence the location of the railroad running from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and thence to the Pacific Ocean. Capt. Talcott, E. E. Lyons, W. W. Schert, were of the party, which comprises 35 engineers and 100 chain-bearers, rod-men and drivers.—The literary world being comparatively

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER IV.

diness and regularity, Mr. President, are the

will be the cause, the ability of Europeans to pur- leave
sue must decline.

Note. The above information is for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.